

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WILLIE WEAVER,	)	No. C 07-03293 JW (PR)
Plaintiff,	)	
vs.	)	ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
PELICAN BAY STATE PRISON	)	
SECOND WATCH, et al.,	)	
Defendant(s).	)	

Plaintiff, a California inmate, has filed a pro se civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He has not paid the filing fee and appears to be ineligible for pauper status. Accordingly, this suit is subject to dismissal for the reasons set forth below.

The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PLRA”) was enacted, and became effective, on April 26, 1996. It provides that a prisoner may not bring a civil action in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is

1 frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,  
2 unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C.  
3 § 1915(g). Section 1915(g) requires that this Court consider prisoner actions  
4 dismissed before, as well as after, the statute’s 1996 enactment. Tierney v. Kupers,  
5 128 F.3d 1310, 1311-12 (9th Cir. 1997).

6 For purposes of a dismissal that may be counted under § 1915(g), the phrase  
7 “fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted” parallels the language of  
8 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) and carries the same interpretation, the  
9 word “frivolous” refers to a case that is “of little weight or importance: having no  
10 basis in law or fact,” and the word “malicious” refers to a case “failed with the  
11 ‘intention or desire to harm another.’” Andrews v. King, 398 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th  
12 Cir. 2005) (citation omitted). Only cases within one of these three categories can be  
13 counted as strikes for § 1915(g) purposes. See id. Dismissal of an action under §  
14 1915(g) should only occur when, “after careful evaluation of the order dismissing an  
15 [earlier] action, and other relevant information, the district court determines that the  
16 action was dismissed because it was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim.”  
17 Id.

18 Andrews requires that the prisoner be given notice of the potential  
19 applicability of § 1915(g), by either the district court or the defendants, but also  
20 requires the prisoner to bear the ultimate burden of persuasion that § 1915(g) does  
21 not bar pauper status for him. Id. Andrews implicitly allows the court to sua sponte  
22 raise the § 1915(g) problem, but requires the court to notify the prisoner of the  
23 earlier dismissals it considers to support a § 1915(g) dismissal and allow the prisoner  
24 an opportunity to be heard on the matter before dismissing the action. See id. at  
25 1120. A dismissal under § 1915(g) means that a prisoner cannot proceed with his  
26 action as a pauper under § 1915(g), but he still may pursue his claims if he pays the  
27 full filing fee at the outset of the action.

A review of the dismissal orders in plaintiff's prior prisoner actions reveals that plaintiff has had at least three such cases dismissed on the grounds that they were frivolous, malicious, or failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Plaintiff is now given notice that the Court believes the following dismissals may be counted as dismissals for purposes of § 1915(g): (1) Weaver v. Pelican Bay State Prison, No. C 04-3077 JW (PR) (N.D. Cal. May 18, 2005) (civil rights action dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted); (2) Weaver v. Nimrod, No. C 04-3154 JW (PR) (N.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2004) (same); (3) Weaver v. Pelican Bay State Prison Mail Room, No. C 04-4784 JW (PR) (N.D. Cal. Jan. 5, 2005) (same); (4) Weaver v. Daniel, No. C 05-1373 JW (PR) (N.D. Cal. May 9, 2005) (same); and (5) Weaver v. Monterio, et al., No. C 05-0166 RSWL (FMO) (C.D. Cal. Nov. 21, 2005) (same). Plaintiff therefore may proceed in forma pauperis only if he is seeking relief from a danger of serious physical injury which is "imminent" at the time of filing. See Abdul-Akbar v. McKelvie, 239 F.3d 307, 312 (3d Cir. 2001) (en banc); Medberry v. Butler, 185 F.3d 1189, 1192-93 (11th Cir. 1999); Ashley v. Dilworth, 147 F.3d 715, 717 (8th Cir. 1998); Banos v. O'Guin, 144 F.3d 883, 885 (5th Cir. 1998).

In light of these dismissals, and because plaintiff does not appear to be under imminent danger of serious physical injury, the Court now orders plaintiff to SHOW CAUSE why this action should not be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Plaintiff's response to this order to show cause is due no later than **September 15, 2007**. The response must clearly be labeled "RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE."

Although the Court has listed five dismissals, only three prior dismissals need to qualify under § 1915(g). In the alternative to showing cause why this action should not be dismissed, plaintiff may avoid dismissal by paying the full filing fee by the deadline.

**FAILURE TO FILE A RESPONSE BY SEPTEMBER 15, 2007 OR  
FAILURE TO PAY THE FULL FILING FEE WILL RESULT IN THE  
DISMISSAL OF THIS ACTION WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO  
PLAINTIFF.**

DATED: August 13, 2007

  
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JAMES WARE  
United States District Judge